

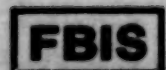
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No. 173



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BRAZIL

POLIO SPREAD ALARMS PARANA, SANTA CATARINA AUTHORITIES

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 27 Dec 79 p 9

[Excerpts] Curitiba--The Parana and Santa Catarina governments are alarmed over the rapid spread of poliomyelitis in the Uniao da Vitoria and Porto Uniao area at the border between the two states. It is the most serious outbreak to hit Brazil in the last 20 years; and the number of cases, which on Monday reached 26 admitted to the hospital and 12 dead, increased yesterday to 33 hospital admittances and 19 dead. Meanwhile, a new focal point for the disease, with 20 cases, has just been noted in the Santa Catarina municipality of Canoinhas, 90 kilometers from Uniao da Vitoria.

Parana Secretary of Health Oscar Alves termed this news "absurd" and announced that a massive vaccination campaign would be initiated in Uniao da Vitoria and Porto Uniao covering almost 8,000 children and aimed at preventing the spread of the outbreak. In addition to 15 fixed health stations in various sections of the two cities, 4 mobile units will be circulating in various neighborhoods going from house to house. This operation, coordinated by the secretariats of health of the two states, is to receive assistance from the church, schools, military police, army, service clubs and mayors' offices.

All day yesterday, the Uniao da Vitoria people (50,000 residents) were urged to bring their children to be vaccinated; the solicitation was made through repeated local radio broadcasts and cars equipped with loudspeakers circulating throughout the city. Mayor Gilberto Brittes said that the local health district currently has 15,000 doses of Sabin vaccine; another 5,000 are to be sent by the Ministry of Health within the next few days. A total of 150 persons were engaged for the vaccination operation, which is to last 1 month.

This year alone 185 cases of poliomyelitis were noted in Parana, with a very rapid increase in cases reported each month. In January there were only 5 cases, 14 in June and 49 in November. Secretary Alves blamed the people for the outbreak of the disease and gave assurance that sufficient doses of the vaccine are distributed to the health clinics but that parents are not

bringing their children for immunization in time. Parana has the lowest rate of vaccination against poliomyelitis among the southcentral states: only 35 percent of the children from infancy to 5 years of age are immunized, whereas the ideal situation, according to the World Health Organization, would be 80 percent.

However, the secretary admitted that in some instances vaccine was lacking in the state's interior "through the negligence of the heads of health districts and clinics, who did not requisition the necessary dosages." He even cited the case of the municipality of Maringa in the northern part of the state where vaccine was lacking at the beginning of the year through the fault of the head of the local district. However, he gave his assurance that this should not happen again "because immunization has become the number one objective of the secretariat."

8568

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MEASLES SPREADS IN SAO PAULO, HITS RIO GRANDE DO NORTE

Capao Bonito Fights Outbreak

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Dec 79 p 19

[Article by Sorocaba correspondent Sergio Coelho]

[Text] Doctors, the hospital and the health center, and even the city's political forces, united to rescue Capao Bonito's children from an outbreak of measles. Children's Hospital, in the final stages of construction, received the finishing touches in a hurry in order to be converted into an isolation ward; neighborhood schools were changed into vaccination centers with teachers serving as attendants. The mayor's office is seeking practical nurses to assist in this emergency situation. There is a lot of activity in the streets with mothers bringing their children from farms and outlying neighborhoods in answer to radio and loudspeaker appeals urging that the children be vaccinated.

That is the situation in Capao Bonito, a municipality 220 kilometers from Sao Paulo combating an epidemic which, by the beginning of the week, had already caused three deaths in the city area.

According to the records of the Capao Bonito health center, the first signs of measles began to show up at the end of October with an average of 6 cases per week; by the middle of November the average had risen to 14; and during the first week of December 21 cases were treated. This week 40 cases were reported, and the trend of the figures is to increase. To date, the health center has reported 130 cases of measles, with 25 cases requiring hospitalization. Doctors state: "These are the figures which are known to us; but the number of children affected in the city and rural area are well above 300." For example, in the streets of Capao Bonito residents tell of a child of 11 who died of measles in the village, Sao Judas Tadeu, and whose death is not in the official record.

Another factor worrying the health center is that the disease is still in the development stage and is continuing to spread in face of the city's meager means for combating it. Initially, the larger number of cases were reported

in the city area; but for some weeks now the problem has begun to be more serious in the rural area, which increases the difficulties involved in providing aid. Capao Bonito, one of the largest municipalities in Sao Paulo State in territorial extent, has nearly 100 rural districts of which only 3 have had any vaccination program up to now. The health center will meet with SUCEM [Superintendency for Campaigns Against Malarial Epidemic] (Malaria) and the Secretariat of Agriculture with the objective of raising funds to achieve a more rapid vaccination program in affected areas.

In the city the mass vaccination program is being implemented rapidly at the health center and in various districts with the help of 6 vaccinators brought in from the Regional Health Division and 27 additional teachers called upon to assist in the operation. Through this emergency measure the health center succeeded in vaccinating 1,200 children in November; and 900 vaccinations have already been administered so far in December. Even so, there are still long lines in the health-center corridors and in those of district schools.

Figures Related to the Problem

Analyzing the causes of the epidemic, doctors and health technicians state that a large cross section of the people are needy and undernourished and that health service is inadequate.

Capao Bonito, an immense municipality with 45,000 inhabitants (20,000 in the rural area and 25,000 in the city), is going through a period of social transition brought about by cold rations and by men who are fleeing from the rural area to seek employment in factories. These two factors have caused thousands of families to leave rural areas, where they at least had assurance of proper nourishment, for the city's outlying areas where nutritional and housing conditions are among the worst. Figures express the picture more graphically: in 1970, Capao Bonito had 32,000 residents, 10,000 in the city and 22,000 in rural areas; now there are 45,000 residents, 25,000 in the city and 20,000 in rural areas.

As a result, many poverty-stricken neighborhoods have sprung up in the city encouraged by the municipality's industrialization and by the donation of plots of land to families interested in moving to Capao Bonito. But the city was not able to absorb this group and, as a result, those people are leading a very difficult life.

Due to all this, the local health center, with four employees and three doctors (for example, it does not have a sanitation inspector and not even a health visitor), does not have enough human resources to handle the increasing requirement. The department would need at least 30 persons.

According to the health center's statistics, Capao Bonito's children in the zero to 1 year age bracket number 1,850 and of these only 58.8 percent have been vaccinated; this means that with each passing year the number of

children not immunized and therefore subject to the disease will continue to increase. To give an idea of the extent of the problem, it can be stated that Capao Bonito now has a population of more than 10,000 persons in the 1 to 10 year age group, more than 50 percent of whom are not vaccinated and are, therefore, subject to the measles epidemic spreading throughout the city.

Outbreak Results in Fatalities

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 22 Dec 79 p 9

[Text] Natal--Two children have died and another 25 are seriously threatened by a new outbreak of measles reported in Rio Grande do Norte. This time the center of attention is Cercado Grande, in the municipality of Canguaretama 70 kilometers from Natal, where certain medical authorities are trying to disguise the problem. Meanwhile, in Piquiri, where the disease began, children are continuing to die, although the number has decreased. Initially, 50 children had died in Piquiri in a period of only 15 days. Another child died last Saturday and, between Wednesday and Thursday, two more, making a total of 53 dead.

Doctors in Cercado Grande are stepping up their efforts aimed at putting a stop to the epidemic and learned of the new cases only through a news report in a Natal newspaper. Day before yesterday, Humberto Fassanaro, federal health representative and regional director of SUCAM [Superintendency for Public Health Campaigns], said in a press interview that "there was only one case of measles in Cercado Grande."

Meanwhile, in one house alone in that district Secretariat of Health doctors themselves stated that 10 children were infected by the disease and that basic countermeasures were being taken, such as the distribution of medicines, since few children in Cercado Grande were vaccinated against measles and cases of the contagious disease were showing up.

Cercado Grande has about 100 thatched huts and extends along a road which leads to the most luxurious sector of the Rio Grande do Norte shoreline, the "Southern Caribbean." Uninformed of any health action to combat measles despite the outbreak in Piquiri, few mothers brought their children to the one and only clinic in the city of Canguaretama.

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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

DISEASE CONTROL, PROBLEMS--In connection with the constant improvement of hygienic conditions in the GDR, inoculations, advances in chemotherapy, and other prophylactic measures have led to a significant reduction in the incidence of infectious diseases. Through the total elimination of poliomyelitis, diphtheria, and tetanus among children and young people, the extensive reduction in incidence of measles, whooping cough, and tuberculosis, as well as the control of other infectious diseases, it has been possible to reduce contributions to the mortality rate by this group of diseases to less than 1 percent, if one disregards morbidity due to acute viral infections of the respiratory tract and infectious gastro-intestinal disease. Because of the expansion of international travel and the widening of international relations on the part of the GDR, increasing attention is required with regard to the health protection of GDR citizens entering and leaving the country; this involves prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of non-endemic infectious diseases. In particular, amoebic and malarial diseases are on the increase in the GDR. Among the zoonoses, rabies is the viral disease causing the most problems. In the GDR, despite 32 years of intensive measures, the epizootic situation remains unchanged. [Excerpts] [East Berlin DAS DEUTSCHE GESUNDHEITSWESSEN in German Vol 34 No 51, Dec 79 pp 2545-2552]

CSO: 5400

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

CHOLERA-LIKE DISEASE--Jakarta, 22 Dec (AFP)--A mysterious disease has since September claimed 34 lives on Mentawai Island, off the west coast of Sumatra, the mass circulation daily SINAR HARAPAN reported today. A medical team has left the West Sumatran capital of Padang for the island to check the disease and the death toll, the paper said. An official of the local health service thought the disease might have been cholera which killed 100 people there in 1975. In Jakarta an official of the Health Department said a check was being made. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1000 GMT 22 Dec 79 BK]

CSO: 5400

JAPAN

BRIEFS

CHOLERA CONFIRMED--Fukushima, 13 Jan KYODO--El-Tor-Inaba type cholera germs have been detected Sunday in stool samples taken from two persons who returned from a visit to Thailand, the prefectural health authorities said Sunday. The two germ carriers did not show cholera symptoms, however, the officials said. One of the two, a 31-year-old company worker had been isolated in a hospital in Koriyama as carrier of the El-Tor-Inaba type cholera germ. The other, a 51-year-old business executive was isolated Sunday in a hospital in Koriyama. Both were believed infected while travelling in Thailand, the health officials said. They returned from a groups sight-seeing visit to Thailand January 5. This brought the number of cholera germ carriers detected since the beginning of the year in Fukushima to four including two persons who visited Indonesia. [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 13 Jan 80 OW]

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MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

VACCINATION PROGRAM--In the communal village of Natchetche, situated in the Mogovolas district of Nampula, more than 300 peasants were recently vaccinated against tuberculosis, measles, diphteria, polio and tetanus. Meanwhile, a team of preventive medicine workers toured some commercial establishments in the seat of this district to survey some of the sanitary problems which have been noticed in these establishments. Five commercial establishments and restaurants were fined for poor sanitary conditions. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Jan 80 p 3]

CSO: 5400

NIGERIA

SCIENTISTS CLAIM PALM-WINE DRINKING MAY CAUSE CANCER

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 2 Jan 80 pp 1, 3

[Article by Edward Ameyibor, GNA correspondent, Lagos]

[Text] Palm-wine consumers here have been warned that they stand the danger of getting cancer. This was detected by three university professors in a joint scientific paper presented at a conference at Nigeria's premier University of Ibadan.

The scientists, who are biochemists, said from studies conducted on palm-wine from four states, they detected that the foaming drink, which had been consumed by West Africans for centuries, contained toxic factor which could cause cancer.

They said they took samples of palm-wine extracted from palm trees in Ogun, Oyo, Ondo and Kwara states of Western Nigeria and came to the conclusion that palm-wine from Ondo state contained more of toxic factor while that from Kwara contained yeast [as published].

Their findings of course raised uproar in both scientific circles and among the public.

The Nigerian Federal Research Centre at Oshodi near Lagos, which sells bottled palm-wine has, in a statement, maintained that palm-wine was safe for drinking.

It said the alleged toxic factor referred to by the three scientists was present in other fermented drinks like [word illegible] and 'pito' and even in some food items but in only small quantities which are not injurious to health.

Palm-wine drinking became fashionable in Nigeria after the last military regime banned champagne and Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo served palm-wine at a state dinner he hosted for dignitaries.

Far from causing panic among the public, those who cherish the stuff have expressed defiance and their mood has recently been captured by witty cartoonist who said "cancer or no cancer, give me more of foaming palmy."

HUMAN DEATH TOLL FROM ANTHRAX REPORTED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 13 Jan 80 p 7

[Text] The human death toll from anthrax rose to 63 in the last six weeks of 1979--a 50 percent increase--but the security situation was still considered too unstable to allow vaccination of the cattle herds to begin.

A Department of Veterinary Services spokesman said vaccination of the herds in the afflicted tribal trust lands was the only remedy for the epidemic.

But it would take at least a month to vaccinate the estimated 200 000 cattle at risk in the anthrax areas and that would only be possible if order was restored within the TTLs, co-operation received from the tribespeople and vaccination facilities rebuilt.

None of these prerequisites seemed within reach in the near future.

Dr J.S.B. Preece, Deputy Secretary for Health, said 23 deaths were reported in the last seven weeks of 1979 while the total number of people who had been treated for the disease by the end of the year more than doubled to 4 608. The disease was first reported in humans in April.

Hardest Hit

Despite fluctuations in monthly figures there was no real indication that the overall situation was changing significantly for better or worse, Dr Preece said.

The Midlands, where the outbreak began, continued to be the hardest hit with 3 249 reported cases and 46 deaths. There were 46 deaths. There were 1 155 cases and 15 deaths in Matabeleland and 204 cases and two deaths in Mashonaland.

Dr Allan Hurrell, assistant director of the department of Veterinary Services, said the outbreak had started because the war broke down the co-operation between his department and the tribal farmers.

In the past the carcasses of animals that had died suddenly were burnt. Now they were being handled, eaten and passed about among the TTLs.

"We have to have cooperation from the tribespeople before any vaccination programme is successful. Vaccinations were recently given in areas near Bulawayo but the cattle brought in were only a drop in the ocean," he said.

In the past a Veterinary Services team could vaccinate up to 5 000 head of cattle a day, but that would only be possible now if order was restored in the afflicted areas, Dr Hurrell said.

"We have to have a proper race (a funnel-shaped pen into which the cattle can be driven). We can't just vaccinate them while they're standing in a field. But all the races have been destroyed or have fallen apart," Dr Hurrell said.

"The tribespeople can actually build one of these races out of gum trees in half a day."

The task of convincing TTL residents to undertake such projects and bring in their cattle was the responsibility of the Ministry of Home Affairs, but its officials were stymied by the unstable security situation.

"It is all tied up in our reconstruction programme. We realise it is vital that we get these cattle diseases under control and we will act as soon as we can. But at the moment it is an absolute non-starter," said Mr Lionel Leach, deputy secretary for development at Ministry of Home Affairs.

"Despite the ceasefire, the security situation in the TTLs is still dangerous. We can't send our men out until we're reasonably sure they won't get their heads blown off."

CSO: 5400

INVOLVEMENT OF MEDICAL STUDENTS IN RURAL AREAS REPORTED

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 4 Jan 80 pp 4, 6

[Text] The faculty of MEDICINE and SURGERY of S.N.U. plays a great role in promoting a healthy society. Number of factors play their role in human development. A person involved in community medicine is deeply concerned with the human development in rural as well as the urban community. Here you will encounter the involvement of the students of the faculty of medicine in the BELED-AMIN village, INITIATING the preventive and curative medical help for the small population of this village.

Women Condition

Beledamin is a village with a population of 1,103, near Afgoi. Out of the 1,103, 567 (51%) are female and 336 (49%) are male. Women work both at home cooking and cleaning the house and in the fields where they carry the products of the FARMS and provide water supply by conveying with traditional countries on their back and tied to their heads.

The students have no figures of miscarriages and problems in deliveries, but according to indirect investigations, problems due to factopelvis disproportion are not infrequent and we know that pelvis deformation can occur both because of malnutrition and by carrying heavy weights on back and on the head. The traumatic female circumcision is widely practiced in this village.

Water Supply

The only source of water is the river; this water is used indiscriminately for drinking, washing and cooking without any previous treatment. As water is not filtered chlorinated or boiled the incidence of parasitic contamination is quite high.

The habit of walking barefooted associated with this kind and degree of population results in INFECTION by hookworms and the snails, Sihibtasoma heamatobuim. During dry seasons the continuous blowing of the wind raises plenty of dust and sand, so that people live in uncreasing dusty atmosphere (branchities, and Asthma are very common).

During and after rainy seasons, when the river overflows, many temporary bodies of water surround the villages. They constitute breeding sites for mosquitos (Anopheles, Gam bioe is the main and almost only factor of malaria) and a suitable habitat for a lot of snails; among them *Bulinus abasincus* which is the intermediary host of *Achistosoma haematobium*.

Students Involvement

Medical facilities were not existing in this village before the students' intervention not even surveys by some WHO sponsored projects had been made before. After getting in touch with constituted authorities of the village, the purpose was explained to them and they responded positively. A health center, was built with the help of the villagers. The center consists of two main parts. Part One for medical examinations, Laboratory, drugstore and health education, and part two for residence of students and teachers.

The laboratory is equipped with a plain microscope used under natural light, hand centrifuge; glassware and reagents for urine analysis sputum, blood and faces examination are available.

Survey and Health Care

The students activities, is aimed at knowing more about health problems and working to remove the cause of illness and curing sick people. Surveys were carried out to know prevalence and incidence of urinary schistosomiasis and malaria as these are two of the commonest infections found in this area.

For schistosomiasis urine examination for parasite eggs was the only evidence, besides clinical examination and mention of red urine.

Malaria was detected through palpation of the spleen and blood examination for malaria parasites. Around 40% of the population is affected by urinary schistosomiasis and 20% suffer from malaria. Spleen rate is 27% and parasite rate is 12%.

Those who are suffering from these infections are given curative treatment. There have been many cases of Tuberculosis detected also by sputum examination and mild moderate malnutrition.

Surveys on nutritional status and anaemia in children and mothers are still in process. Along with this work, infant mortality rate was assessed roughly, at around 200.

The main objective of this enterprise is to get as much as possible theoretical formation and practical training of medical students to meet the real needs of Somali population and get doctors matured and moulded by the actual dynamics of human development in creative social and individual movements. At the same time, according to the tasks of the university, which cannot be

merely a professional school, but has to be a real laboratory at the service of the Nation, the objective is to create actual models in action of health care and management which could be actual factors of human development.

The philosophy of this work is to stimulate and emphasize the deep force and capacities of local community both by taking into account the fostering of human development-traditional skills and through the full participation in decision making process.

The result will certainly be a human sized approach to a better health, which will also be less expensive and we must take into account this respect.

Education To Development of medical Students:

Many students have never before been in rural villages. Their basic attitude vis-a-vis of these villagers was of deep superiority, they ignored the health problems and did not trust their ability in managing them. An attitude of this kind is one of the biggest hindrance to a real progress and development.

We think that a real community work can break some of this deep rooted obstacles to a full human development not only in simple and ignored people of the rural milieu. In this way the students will become conscious both of the inner resources of their fellow people in the country side and their own. They shall realize how to act in order to stimulate and actually produce human development. Medical

students, when taken to the villages and exposed to the surroundings and problems of villages do not only be in a position to understand peoples' health problems and help them but they themselves learn a lot about the human development from these villages.

A Somali doctor trained in Western atmosphere is not suitable in all respects to handle the problems of the country. Hence it is very essential to train Somali medical students in Somalia, where they are fully aware of their medical problems, facilities available, beliefs and taboos of the people.

Only then will they be well equipped and skilled for approaching health problems in a development oriented attitude.

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

SEVENTEEN CHOLERA DEATHS REPORTED—Dar es Salaam, Tuesday. Cholera has claimed 17 lives in Mbeya, near Tanzania's border with Zambia, and anti-cholera drugs are being rushed to the area, the government-owned DAILY NEWS has said. It said 27 other suspected cholera sufferers in the region had been admitted to hospital. Last year 1,000 Tanzanians were officially reported to have died in a major cholera epidemic which hit 14 regions. Health officials said many of the victims had contracted a type of cholera called El Tor which had originated in neighbouring Zaire and Malawi.
[Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 2 Jan 80 p 28]

CSO: 5400

CHOLERA, SMALLPOX, PLAGUE CAMPAIGNS CARRIED OUT ALONG KAMPUCHEA BORDER

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 26 Nov 79 pp 1, 16

[Text] The Ministry of Public Health is concerned that Kampuchean refugees may have brought bubonic plague and has ordered Department of Infectious Disease Control to prepare for this.

Officials of the Department of Infectious Disease Control, Ministry of Public Health, told BAN MUANG yesterday (the 25th) that in order to prevent infectious diseases such as cholera and smallpox in the dry season in the border provinces where the refugees from Laos and Kampuchea cross, officials in the border provinces have developed a plan for the prevention of these diseases especially in Aranyaprathet District and Sakaeo District, Prachinburi Province. These districts have large refugee centers for Kampucheans. The Ministry of Public Health has deployed 30 officials to give vaccination and distribute medical supplies in order to prevent any disease.

An official involved in this said later that disease prevention included putting disinfectants in the sources of drinking water. In addition vehicles were sent out to spray for flies and mosquitoes throughout the refugee centers and in Thai border villages to prevent infectious diseases such as cholera. Malaria is also spreading.

BAN MUANG asked them whether it was depressing to work at disease prevention along the border. A doctor with the Department of Infectious Diseases answered that as far as he could see now there was nothing to be worried about except for bubonic plague. He was just worried about plague because this disease had been eradicated in Thailand for some time but not in Kampuchea, especially since the communist takeover. Since there has been no contact with the outside world there has been no way of knowing how much the disease has spread; it might be reintroduced with refugees soon. Officials of the Ministry of Public Health have gone out to catch mice in refugee camps and have taken the fleas, which are the vehicle for the disease, for analysis. They have not yet found any plague bacteria. But we cannot be careless as long as Kampucheans are entering Thailand because plague is a very infectious disease, and if it gets started many people will die.

UGANDA

BRIEFS

CHOLERA, GASTROENTERITIS KILL 58--Nairobi, 5 Jan--Radio Uganda reported yesterday that cholera and gastroenteritis has taken 58 lives in the Kitgun area of northern Uganda. Government officials were quoted as saying those attacked by the disease had complained of typical cholera symptoms.--DPA [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 6 Jan 80 p 3]

CSO: 5400

BRIEFS

EPIDEMIC WARNING SOUNDED--The Kumasi City Council (KCC) has warned of an epidemic which will not only attack cattle but human beings, if livestock arriving in the city are not examined and certified by veterinary authorities. In a letter to the Kumasi police, the council has requested that policemen be sent to the slaughter house area at Ahinsan to drive away cattle and their owners and direct them to the council's kraal at Kontompo to have them examined and certified. The council recalled that a cattle kraal was opened at Kontompo, a suburb of Kumasi, about two months ago, for any livestock imported into the city to be confined there for five days in order to be examined and issued with health certificate by veterinary authorities under the council's regulations, but the cattle dealers have refused to do so. The KCC, therefore, requested that vehicles carrying cattle to the slaughter house be stopped by the police at Ahinsan to enable them to check whether the animals have been examined and certified by a veterinary officer. If the owners failed to produce the requisite documents, the council added, they should not be allowed to convey the animals to the slaughter house. GNA. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 17 Dec 79 p 16]

CSO: 5400

KENYA

BRIEFS

BUNGOMA DISTRICT RABIES WARNING--Bungoma District has been declared a rabies control area and the public have been asked to co-operate and lock in their pets so that they are not mistaken for stray dogs and shot. The Veterinary Department in the township said the ruling would come into effect from Thursday until further notice, and poisoning would be done between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m. Dog owners were asked to confine dogs during these hours. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 7 Jan 80 p 4]

CSO: 5400

BRIEFS

RABIES ORDER FOR DOGS--Mwanza, Wednesday--A rabies tie-up order will come into effect in the district from January 14 to 26, 1980, the District Veterinary official said here. The official said all dogs at Mwanza Boma covering a ten-mile radius should be chained day and night from 14 to 19 January next year. He added that all dogs at Ligowe Trading Centre covering a radius of five miles in Mwanza centre should be chained from January 21 to 26. All dogs at Lisungwi Trading Centre and all the area within a radius of eight miles in Mwanza East should be chained from January 21 to 26. The official warned that all suspected dogs would be shot down during the tie-up order period in the district.--MANA [Text] [Text] [Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 27 Dec 79 p 1]

CSO: 5400

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

BRIEFS

VACCINE AGAINST ANIMAL ANEMIA--Harbin, 21 Nov--Chinese veterinary scientists have developed a vaccine against infectious anemia, a usually fatal disease of horses, asses and mules. The disease was not discovered in China until 1958. Scientists at Harbin Veterinary Research Institute, under the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, started immunological research against the disease in 1967. They obtained an attenuated virus strain in 1976 by using the white blood cells of asses. The vaccine has been proved successful when used in a number of major animal husbandry provinces in the past years. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0254 GMT 21 Nov 79 OW]

CSO: 5400

OUTBREAK OF AUJESZKY'S DISEASE REPORTED IN NAKHON PATHOM

Symptoms Described

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 22 Nov 79 pp 3, 14

[Text] Aujeszky's disease is very serious and causes (small) hogs to die within 48 hours. It can spread to other animals such as cattle, sheep, dogs and cats, etc. It is widespread in Europe, America and some countries in Asia. It has spread to central Thailand now especially in Nakhon Pathom Province and Ratburi Province.

The disease is caused by the Hervis virus which attacks the nervous system, the respiratory system and the reproductive system in hogs. It could stop hog production in this country. If it is not quickly stamped out, pork production will cease. The disease is spread when infected hogs are added to a herd as when diseased breeding stock is brought in. Dogs, cats, birds and mice are important carriers of the disease.

There are several symptoms of the disease. Newborn hogs might die suddenly without any symptoms or they might be sick several days before they die. The symptoms displayed are: vomiting, diarrhea, restlessness, weakness, loss of appetite, staggering, walking in circles, twitching of the legs or spasms. There will be a fever with the body temperature rising above 105 fahrenheit in hogs. There will be 100 percent mortality in hogs under 2 weeks old. Those that have a trembling fever usually die within 48 hours after they start trembling. Older hogs will show the same symptoms as mentioned above and might display some symptoms in the respiratory system such as sneezing, congestion of the body or nose, and their mortality rate will be from 5-50 percent. Large hogs have a good resistance to the disease. They might display mild symptoms, but their mortality rate will be low. Pregnant hogs might miscarry or have weak offspring.

Farmers raising hogs should make sure that any hogs they buy are free of the disease. They should consult a veterinary before they buy. When they buy or bring new hogs in to be raised they should keep them separate

for at least 30 to 60 days (at this stage). Utensils should be clean which are taken near the hog pens. Even visitors should immerse their feet in disinfectant. Dogs, cats, and if possible birds should not be allowed near the hog pens. Bury or burn hogs which have died of illness. Healthy animals should be kept clear of sick ones.

If this disease cannot be contained, then within 6 months there will probably be a serious shortage of pork.

Economic Impact Predicted

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 26 Nov 79 pp 1, 16

[Text] It has been revealed that the spread of Aujeszky's disease is killing young hogs by the thousands in contradiction to what the director of the Department of Livestock Development said. This department is "second rate." Its local officials are apathetic. The provincial department head admits that he must follow orders but if the department does not order him to go he will not. He hopes to be transferred. A committee of veterinarians at Chulalongkhon University cannot stand to see this and has organized a seminar for hog raisers to solve the problem quickly by prevention.

Mr Thim Bansiri, the director of the Department of Livestock Development, said that only 482 hogs had died from Aujeszky's disease. BAN MUANG went out to find out for itself and it appears that at the farm of Mr Liang Khiang alone in Nakhon Pathom 12 to 16 young hogs have died for each of 30 sows. There was further confirmation at the farm of Mr Tek in Nakhon Pathom where in two instances almost 1,000 young hogs from 50 sows died. There are other cases which will be revealed on Tuesday, 27 November, at a meeting about Aujeszky's disease at the central provincial hall. The total losses for each farm will be given so that the Department of Livestock Development will know.

Yesterday (the 25th) BAN MUANG met with a senior official of the department and learned the following: This disease has not occurred before in Thailand. It was brought in by breeding stock from abroad. A sick sow after giving birth passes the disease to her young in her milk. Therefore sows should be vaccinated 15 days before giving birth; if the young hogs are from an infected mother they will all die except for those which are taken away from the mother and fed rice. There still is not any vaccine. That which hog raisers have used has been bought elsewhere. The rapid spread of the disease is the result of the inattentiveness of local officials and failure to visit the farms.

Mr Chaloeiphon Chongwiwitanatham, the head of the Society of Animal Husbandry and National Hog Raisers told BAN MUANG yesterday (the 24th) that after meeting with provincial livestock officials the society officials will conduct a seminar on the disease along with the Faculty

of Veterinary Medicine of Chulalongkhon University on 27 November 1979 at the Samakkimukmat Hall near the town hall of Nakhon Pathom. The province head said that about 50 hog raisers would be there. He said he might not do anything as the department has still not ordered him transferred so he must wait for orders from the department to see how to handle this.

Assistant Professor Dr Bunmi Sanyasutchari of the Chulalongkhon Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, who has studied in England, recommended through BAN MUANG that hog raisers, before buying a hog, they should make sure that it does not have Aujeszky's disease. They should consult a veterinary before buying. When they bring the hog to be raised it should be kept separate at least 30-60 days, and the veterinary's advice should be followed.

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CSO: 5400

DISEASE KILLS 313 CATTLE IN BUFWA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Jan 80 p 5

[Text] At least 313 head of cattle have died of blood quarter and hemorrhage disease at Bufwa in Chief Monze's area, Monze district, in just over 1 month.

This came to light yesterday when seven village headmen from the area complained to Monze governor, Mr Shadreck Mwiimbwa, that their people had lost a total of 313 head of cattle since December.

The headmen, who went to the governor's office in one group, warned that unless something was done quickly to control the disease, it would spread to other areas and the cattle population would be reduced.

District livestock officer, Mr John Kabwe, confirmed the outbreak of the disease, saying it was evident in seven villages in Bufwa area.

Mr Kabwe said his department was doing its best to secure vaccines from Lusaka in order to start an emergency control exercise.

Summoned

Mr Kabwe, who was summoned by the governor after the village headmen had presented their complaint, told Mr Mwiimbwa that the outbreak was noticed after a villager had brought a few head of cattle from Mumbwa last month.

He said the cattle were moved into the district without the knowledge of the veterinary department.

The governor informed the village headmen that all stock movements must be effected after permits had been obtained from the veterinary department.

He, however, urged veterinary authorities to send staff to Bufwa to control the disease.

CSO: 5400

COFFEE CROPS BEING AFFECTED BY RUST DISEASE

Large Area Affected

FL022109 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 2 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The Inter-Regional Foreign Health Agency has announced that 20,000 (hectares) of coffee were being affected by rust in Central America.

In El Salvador, the minister of agriculture, (German Fonseca), has called on the people to cooperate in an effort to avert the disease and he said the government had set aside a special fund for financing eradication programs against the fungus. Mr (Fonseca) has said that all abandoned coffee trees, especially those in the central highlands, will be destroyed and all persons and vehicles passing through the affected zones will be sprayed. In addition, he said a supervision system will be established in the most exposed areas with the setting up of quarantine centers.

Both Costa Rica and Nicaragua, which border El Salvador, have also reported damage to coffee crops by rust disease. Other crops such as cane and bananas have also been affected by smut and other diseases.

Ministers Discuss Problem

PA261832 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1726 GMT 26 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Central American agriculture and livestock ministers will meet to discuss a report and determine measures to be taken, according to Agriculture Minister Dr Hernan Fonseca Zamora. Experts from Central America, Panama and Mexico have determined that there has been an (?increase) in coffee rust disease in the Carazo area in Nicaragua, as was noted by FAO. Like FAO, the experts recommended the destruction of 14,000 manzanas of coffee in the Carazo area and the replacement of that crop by others--a task which, the agriculture minister said, would cost \$40 million. He said the experts proposed that no coffee be planted in this area until the fungus is controlled or eliminated. The minister said the experts also recommended periodic fumigation and inspection of the area adjoining the zone affected by the coffee rust disease.

El Salvador Border Closed

PA261832 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1726 GMT 26 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 26 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemala closed its border with El Salvador today after an outbreak of coffee rust was discovered in the plantations of (?Taloque), Guatemalan Agriculture Minister Edgar Ponciano Castillo announced. He added that Salvadoran products will be subjected to a quarantine. He indicated that the disease, which initially appeared on Nicaraguan coffee plantations, has spread to El Salvador, endangering Guatemala's coffee production, which is an essential sector of the country's economy.

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